

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Leningrad Oblast)	REPORT	
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

An overlay for the city of Leningrad

The following legend is keyed to  
this overlay:

1. Forestry engineers school. The building was surrounded by a small forest. (Approximate location.) [Kirov Academy of Forestry and Timber Industry].
2. Recreation park called Kirov Islands. Located in the park were an open air theater and all types of sports facilities.
3. Approximate location of the Stalin Plant which constructed jet motors or planes.
4. Prison for common criminals.
5. An old viaduct which spanned a railroad line going from Leningrad to Finland. (This viaduct does not appear on the general maps.)
6. Optical plant for military use. [Dzerzhinskiy Optical Plant]
7. Streetcar line used by streetcar No. 3 and others.
8. Lenin Park.
9. Artillery museum.
10. An unnamed park.
11. Pokrovskiy Pedagogical Institute.

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STATE	X ARMY	X NAVY	X AIR	15 FBI	AEC	PIC	X ORR/EV	x
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)								

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 2 -

12. Tartar mosque, still under construction.
13. Engineering institute for naval, military, and civil engineers.
14. Sergey Kirov Biographical Museum. (This was an old palace which had formerly belonged to Kshchzhinskaya, the dancer.)
15. Preparatory school for naval academy candidates. The school was exclusively for war orphans and, more particularly, the children of deceased navy men.
16. Peter and Paul Fortress. At the time of the report, this was a museum-prison commemorating the repression against the pre-1917 revolutionaries.
17. Streetcar line used by streetcar No. 3 and others.
18. The cruiser Aurora, which at time of report was an historical museum and national monument.
19. Kirov Military Medical Academy.
20. Tank officers' academy.
21. Finland Railroad Station.
22. A reformatory.
23. A restricted traffic route closed to truck traffic. On days when the Lengorispolkom (city committee) or the Smolny met, traffic was restricted to official cars.
24. A chemical combine (approximate location).
25. Shipyards where merchant ships were repaired and small river tugboats constructed.
26. A park belonging to the Smolny. The park was opened to the public in 1956.
27. The Smolny, a building housing the city and oblast Communist Party organization. The building had formerly been the Smolny School.
28. A hydroelectric works institute. Formerly it had been a church. 50X1-HUM
29. A cathedral used as a warehouse.
30. Institute of Foreign Languages (approximate location).
31. Park, Tayricheskiy Sad
32. A high school.
33. MVD headquarters for the city of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

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- 3 - [redacted]

34. An artillery officers' school.
35. Peter the Great Recreation Park [Summer Gardens]. In the park was the Peter the Great Palace-Museum.
36. Mars Park.
37. Former French Consulate. It was abandoned as of September 1956.
38. Infantry quarters.
39. Streetcar line used by streetcar No. 31 and others.
40. USSR Academy of Sciences.
41. University.
42. Repin Institute of Painting.
43. Frunze Academy for naval officers.
44. Building subordinate to the military commissariat of the Kalininskiy rayon.

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45. Leisgaft. Institute of Physical Culture and stadium.
46. Naval headquarters. The headquarters occupied a two-story building.
47. Labor building and central offices of the city and oblast trade unions.
48. Infantry barracks.
49. Rimskiy-Korsakov Conservatory. Adjacent to the building were two monuments; the one to the south was a monument to Glinka.
50. Cathedral, Nikolskiy Sobor (open to worship).
51. Main post office.
52. The municipal archives.
53. Monument to Peter the Great.
54. State Institute of Commercial Building Projects.
55. A military academy for naval engineers. The building was known as the Admiralty.
56. Park.
57. Parking lot for taxis.
58. Former German Consulate. It was abandoned as of September 1956.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

C O N F I D E N T I A L

50X1-HUM

- 4 -

59. Lengorispolkom (Leningrad City Executive Committee).
60. Hotel Astoria.
61. Hotel Yevropeyskaya.
62. Isaakiyevskiy Sobor. . . The cathedral, the largest in Leningrad, was under repair.
63. Kirov Textile Institute.
64. Institute of Finance.
65. Gertsen Pedagogical Institute.
66. An electrotechnical engineering institute.
67. Kazanskiy Sobor. . . It was used as a religious historical museum. Its aim was to discredit religion.
68. Main telegraph offices and telephone exchange.
- 69, 70. General staff of the garrison and oblast.
71. Administrative office of the traffic police.
72. An Orthodox church used as a food storehouse. It was called the Church of Blood in memory of the tsar for whom it was erected. He was wounded on this site when an attempt was made upon his life.
73. A museum of contemporary art.
74. Pushkin Theater, a small opera house.
75. The former British Consulate. In September 1956, this building housed the institute for subway planning.
76. Manual training school. It was formerly a Catholic church called the Polish Temple.
77. Leningrad Red Cross.
78. Stomatologicheskiy Institut..
79. Passazh Department Store which sold clothing and all types of merchandise except food.
80. Museum of Soviet Art. It had formerly been a tsar's palace.
81. State Museum of Ethnography.
82. Mikhaylovskiy Gardens.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 5 -

83. School for military officers belonging to the corps of engineers. It was called the Castle of the Engineers, and was in an old building formerly known as the Mikhaylovskiy Castle.

84. A monument to Peter the First. This equestrian statue was located in front of the Castle of the Engineers.

85. Circus.

50X1-HUM

86. An Army officers' school.

[REDACTED]

87. A covered sports stadium.

88. A residence for reserve generals and their dependents.

89. DOSAAF organization of the Kuybyshevskiy rayon.

90. Leningrad Armed Forces Stadium.

91. An Orthodox Church (not open).

92. Institute of Fine and Applied Arts. It was also an architectural institute.

93. An infantry barracks.

94. Agricultural Institute.

95. A high school.

96. A children's theater.

97. Ophthalmological Institute, complete with surgical equipment.

98. A theatrical school.

99. An electric power planning institute. It was housed in a reconstructed Orthodox Church.

100. A building somewhat similar to a ministerial department; it was subordinate to the Navy.

101. A market.

102. An Orthodox Church, open to worship.

103. State Planning Institute of the Aluminum Industry. It was subordinate to the abolished Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

104. Streetcar line used by streetcar No. 28 and others.

105. A physical culture institute.

106. A Catholic church, open to worship.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 6 -

107. Executive Committee of the Kuybyshevskiy rayon, subordinate to the Lengorispolkom.
108. Streets closed to heavy truck traffic.
109. Institute of City Planning (included planning of shelters.)
110. Streetcar line used by streetcars numbered 3, 9, 15, 28, and others.
111. Hotel Baltiyskaya.
112. Streetcar line used by streetcars numbered 9, 28, and others.
113. Ismailovskiy Orthodox Church. It was closed and undergoing restoration.
114. L.I.S.I. Institute -- Leningrad Institute of Industrial Engineers. The institute offered courses on construction of roads, bridges, and other industrial installations; it also had a section for military construction engineers.
115. Tekhnologicheskiy subway station and managing offices of the Leningrad Subway.
116. An Orthodox Church, closed to worship.
117. Naval Military Medical Academy.
118. A hospital for naval and civilian personnel. Medical students attending the above-mentioned academy were trained in this hospital.

119. Marine barracks.

50X1-HUM

120. Streetcar line used by streetcar No. 9 and others.
121. Kuznechnaya subway station (possibly Vladimirskaya station).
122. Kuznechskiy Market.
123. An Orthodox Church, closed to worship.
124. A two-story building housing the Laika Restaurant on the first floor and a hotel (name unknown) on the second floor. (Possibly the Moskovskaya Hotel).
125. Ploshchad Vosstaniya subway station.
126. Moscow Railroad Station.
127. Hotel Moskovskaya (possibly the Oktyabrskaya).
128. Executive Committee of the Oktyabrskiy rayon which was subordinate to the Lengorispolkom.
129. Streetcar line used by streetcar No. 10 and others.
130. A civilian hospital. From 1937 to 1940, it was used as Children's Home No. 9 for Spanish children; thereafter, until 1942, when the siege of Leningrad ended, it was used as a home for Spanish youths.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 7 -

131. Aleksandro-Nevskaya Lavra Orthodox Church. In it were the tombs of famous people, including the prince whose name it bore. At the time off the report, it was a historical museum.
132. An Orthodox seminary.
133. Location of an important flour combine (factory and storehouse).
134. Streetcar line used by streetcars numbered 7, 12, and others.
135. An area populated in recent years. Various factories were located here [redacted] 50X1-HUM
136. An Orthodox Church, closed to worship.
137. A gas and coke plant.
138. Dairy No. 1 which produced powdered milk and other dairy products.
139. Streetcar line used by streetcars number 3, 15, and others.
140. A hospital.
141. An electric lamp factory.
142. A combine for preparing powdered concentrated food products. It was also a storehouse.
143. Fire station of the Moskovskiy rayon.
144. A carbarn.
145. Executive Committee of the Moskovskiy rayon, subordinate to the Lengorispolkom.
146. Military commissariat, telegraph offices, telephone exchange, and post office of the Moskovskiy rayon.
147. A viaduct which had been constructed to replace an old one. A double-track railroad line crossed the viaduct.
148. The Elektrosila Plant which produced motors and turbines for power plants and electrical apparatus for general industrial and military use.
149. A lumber mill and storehouse.
150. Leningrad branch of the State Transport Planning Institute.
151. A residence housing German technicians and their families and also some Soviet families.
152. A kolkhoz market.
153. A parking lot for heavy-duty trucks.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] 50X1-HUM

- 8 -

154. A general medical clinic.
155. Victory Park.
156. Approximate location of the Kirov Tractor and Heavy Machinery Plant which, it was rumored, employed about 20,000 workers. During World War II this plant constructed tanks.

Supplementary Information

City Planning

1. Number 135 on the overlay indicates the approximate area which had been populated during the latter half of the 1947 to 1956 period. From Victory Park (No. 155 on sketch) there was a ten-kilometer extension to Moskovskoye shosse leading directly south to the Pulkovo Observatory. The last buildings along this extension were some seven kilometers north of the observatory; however, plans called for the construction of housing in the southerly direction (i. e., toward the observatory).
2. During the period 1947 to 1956, the following changes in street names had occurred:
  - a. Since 1953 [1956], prospekt Stalina had been called Moskovskoye shosse.
  - b. Nevskiy prospekt, which extended from ploshchad Vosstaniya to Aleksandro Nevskaya ploshchad, was known as Staro-Nevskiy prospekt.
  - c. Aleksandro Nevskaya ploshchad was known as Krasnaya ploshchad.
  - d. Ploshchad Diktatury was known as ploshchad Smolnogo.

Civil Defense

3. Anti-atomic and anti-gas shelters had been constructed in the basements of all new and old buildings and plans were in the making to build underground shelters in parks, gardens, squares, and also in the fields near villages and towns which did not have buildings with basements. Since the subway was new, it was equipped with civil defense facilities, i.e., passageways alongside the tunnels connecting the different stations. The entrances to the passageways could be seen from the subway stations, and because they had no connection with the subway system proper, source concluded that they were shelters.

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Attachment

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## Overlay of Map of LENINGRAD

## Symbols

- Streetcar line
- - - OFF limits for heavy-duty trucks

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